

Mails.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINCESS ALICE"..... Capt. P. Giesch	WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUIWIG"..... Capt. F. V. Benzer	About WEDNESDAY 17th Nov.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"..... Capt. F. Iscke	FRIDAY, 3rd Dec., Daylight.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOHNE"..... Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of November.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1900. [5]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	Nov., P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIN	Charbonnel	22nd Nov., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	23rd Nov., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	7th Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Paris to London.

Passengers must passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPORIN,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1900. [9]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

Captain P. A. LAPICQUE, representative of the Compagnie Francaise des Indes et de l'Extrême Orient, having opened a firm in Hongkong, the Agency of the MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES at this port will be transferred by mutual consent from Messrs. BARRETTO & CO. to the said NEW FIRM from the 1st of November next.

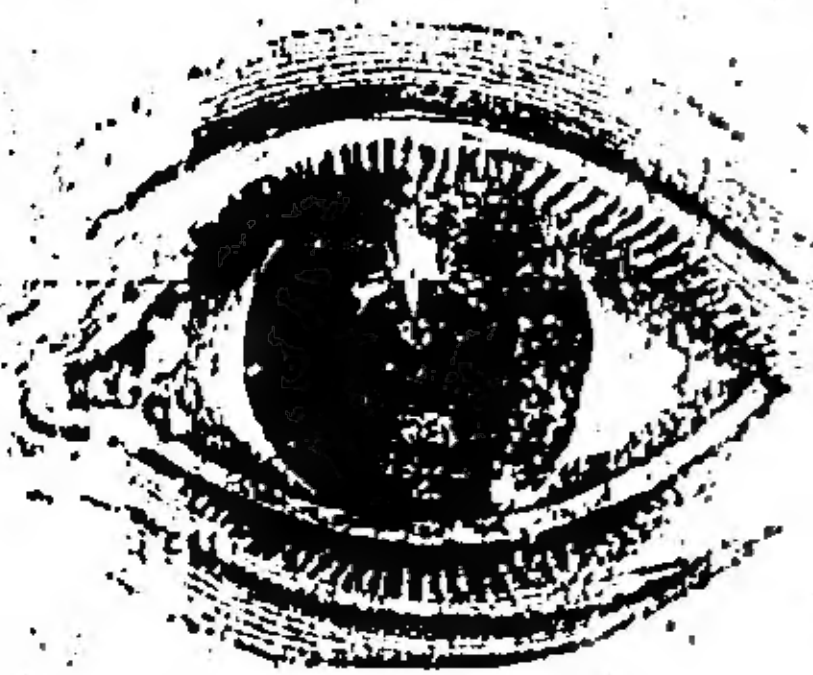
Captain LAPICQUE'S OFFICES are situated at No. 4, Queen's Buildings, in the premises occupied until now by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

Telephone No. 950.

BARRETTO & Co.
P. A. LAPICQUE.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1900. [14]

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 19, Bevilock Street, 155, Nathan Road
Hongkong, 19th March 1901

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks..... 28 "	Water on Blocks... 26 "	Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the situation of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside, our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 878, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.
Yokohama, April 28th, 1903. [46]

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

XXX Very Old Fine\$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,
Sole Agent,
Hongkong, 30th April, 1900. [40]

REGRET

You will NEVER if you
VISIT

MOHIDEEN & THAHA,
in

D'AGUILAR STREET,
the
NEW JEWELLERS
AND DEALERS
in
CEYLON PRECIOUS
STONES

of every description, and
other GEMS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1900. [1610]

To Let

TO LET.

NOS. 20 and 21, PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN, two extensive, two-storied semi-detached godowns, ground surface of cement concrete.

No. 14, Praya, Kennedy Town, one extensive two-storied godown.
All are in first class condition, suitable for storing Rice, Flour, &c.

Rents moderate.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [164]

To Let.

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godown.

IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices. ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 31, WYNDHAM STREET.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1900. [581]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1900. [730]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., LD.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1900. [463]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vieux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & Co., Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1900. [1688]

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [408]

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

EXMOOR, CONDUIT ROAD.
No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-WEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1900. [51]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1900. [111]

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL ORNAM and P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES, ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1900. [41]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 33, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.
Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexes to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,
15th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1900. [721]

YUEN HING,
No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET,
FACTORY SWATOW KIA LAK,
MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS
in all kinds of hand-made DRAWN and EMBROIDERED CHINESE LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER WARE, &c., all of the best quality.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1900. [673]

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Hongkong, 11th August, 1900. [673]

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th of November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th of November, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 14th of November, 1900, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO
Ex S.S. *Sautari* from Smyrna.

" *Orizolo* " Venice.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1900. [5]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHIMOSA,"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1900. [757]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 10th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1900. [6]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE
(Nearly New).

Balls, Cues, Rest, all complete.

Apply to—

GEO. MCBAIN,
No. 27, New Praya.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1900. [752]

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SELECTION OF
XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS

and other Goods from **RAPHAEL TUCK and SONS**, just received for the Season.

Packets of 18 XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, all different designs, for 50 cents only.

Private Greeting Stationery.

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO.,
27, Des Vieux Road.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1900. [65]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the **ITALIAN CONVENT, CAHNE ROAD**, begs most respectfully to **APPEAL** to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of **NEEDLE WORK**.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Gaiters and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any **PAPER**, or old **EMBROIDERED** to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE.

REPAIR

IS OUR

SPECIALITY.

DRAGON

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

CASH SALE

OF

BEDSTEADS
BEDSPREADSCRETONNES
CROCKERY
CARPETSFENDERS
FIRE IRONS

FURNITURE

INDIAN RUGS
JUTE RUGS

TAPESTRIES

COOKING UTENSILS

&c., &c., &c.

NOW

PROCEEDING.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.House
Furnishers,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1909.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF MY
STAY IN ENGLAND.BY WU LIEN TEH, M.A., M.D. (CANTAB).
(Assistant Director of the Imperial Army
Medical College, Tientsin; Some-
time Scholar of Emmanuel
College Cambridge).

I have been asked to write an article on "Some Reminiscences of my stay in England." This I have much pleasure in doing, though I must warn my readers beforehand that they will probably not find my experiences more exciting than what befalls the lot of most Chinese who pursue their education abroad.

It was in the year 1896 that I was sent to Cambridge by the Government of the Straits Settlements. Chinese students were very rare in those days, and I was a solitary figure amongst the three thousand undergraduate residents in the University. Prepared as I was with the usual English High School curriculum, I had no difficulty in passing such subjects as Algebra, Euclid, English History, Latin, Chemistry and Mechanics, but as I knew nothing of the Greek Gospels and still less of Logic, I had to devote my first term to the mastering of a set English classic and P. Joy's "Evidences of Christianity" as substitutes for those two subjects. Nowadays, however, since the establishment of the chair of Professor of Chinese in 1897, students from China are at liberty to choose Chinese in place of Latin.

English education has long been characterised by the great number of examinations a student has to pass through at different periods of his career, and the University of Cambridge is no exception to the rule. And of all professions, medicine exists perhaps more than its fair share of examinations. But if one were to ask the thousands of graduates now scattered over different parts of the world for their opinions about University education, they would almost all reply that they always look back to it as the most pleasant period of their lives, and that they would willingly pass through the same days again provided they could be let off the trying examinations! This brings me to the fact that Cambridge and Oxford stand unique amongst the Universities of the world, in that the social education plays quite as important a role as the intellectual in the daily routine of a student's life. Rightly or wrongly, the man who carries with him a degree from either of these two Universities is looked upon as a gentleman and is regarded with higher esteem than one who is a graduate of any of the younger universities. For not only is an undergraduate of Cambridge required to pay more for his education, his living and his clothing, but all the time he is in statu pupillari (i.e. under the standing of M.A.) he is under strict discipline as regards lodgings, chapel attendance, the wearing of academic dress, and general behaviour.

The students, too, observe a close form of etiquette amongst themselves. For instance, the first year man called a Freshman, is expected to assume a deferential attitude towards the second year man and the second year man to the third year man. On no account must a Freshman call on his Senior until the latter has left his card in the other's room. The title "Mr." must not be used when addressing each other, and the shaking of hands is only allowed twice a term—at the beginning to bid welcome, and at the end to say good-bye. Cambridge is a place to which the rich and the nobility send their sons, but a considerable number of poor students manage to find their way there, having been sent by their schools and workmen's societies. Some of the most hardworking and distinguished students may be found amongst this last group.

In discussing expenses, one must remember that in the case of English students, an academic year of three terms only counts seven months, the rest of the time being spent at home. These vary from £150 a year in the case of poor students to £1,500 or more in the case of fast sons of the nobility who keep motor-cars, give weekly banquets and bet at races. Provided that one joins a club, or two in the College, and takes some interest in the social attractions of the place, the days will pass away most pleasantly, and before one is aware of it the three years' residence will soon come to an end. Hence to those who intend joining an English University, I should say, "Make the most you can of the time whilst there. Attend to work regularly and conscientiously, make friends with those likely to benefit you, and join the social and athletic clubs, only remembering that these should always stand secondary in importance to the studies."

The relations of undergraduates—in Cambridge students are known by this name—to the authorities of the Colleges and University are also peculiar. The University consists of twenty Colleges, of which two are for women, each having its own government, staff of teachers, and members. These Colleges possess and manage their own property, are self-governing and independent of University control. The University is in part supported by contributions from the Colleges, whose members all belong and are subject to the discipline of the University. From the student's point of view, the most important University officers are the two Proctors, who have charge of University discipline, and may be sent at any time between six and eleven in the evening, accompanied by two tall servants in top-hats called "bull-dogs" and ready to time any undergraduate in the streets who is unlucky enough to leave his cap and gown at home; the Registrar, who keeps the archives of the University and receives fees for degrees; and the Librarian, who has control of the University Library. When a student "matriculates," or joins the University, he pays £5 and signs his name in the book kept by the Registrar for that purpose; this signature implies the following: "I promise to observe the statutes and ordinances of the University as far as they concern me, and to pay due respect and obedience to the Chancellor and other officers of the University."

In the College the student is liable to come into very frequent contact with two officers, the Dean and the Tutor. The former "halls" or sends for him if he does not attend chapel at least three times in the week and twice on Sunday; the latter censures him if he is slack in his studies. In spite of the strict discipline imposed, I have known students of my own College climb to the roof of the chapel and hang the Dean's cap on the cross, and also of slim undergraduates removing the swans from the college pond to the Tutor's private garden. One of the dashing undergraduates of 1896 is now Proctor of the University, trying solemnly to maintain the discipline which he took such delight in breaking thirteen years ago!

The Proctor with his two faithful "bull-dogs" is ever a source of anxiety and worry to the newcomers. This officer enforces the wearing of academic dress at stated times, the penalty for a breach of the rule being 6s. 8d.; he fines students found smoking whilst wearing cap and gown; and he enters the rooms of students who display their merry-making too openly or too loudly.

At the end of the year, "Freshers" become the second year men, and he in turn looks wise and laughs at the vagaries of those who have just joined the College. The next year he enters into his third year, and when June comes he graduates B. A. (Bachelor of Arts) amidst the plaudits of his parents, aunts or sisters, who have been specially invited to see him in all his glories. When he finally retires from Cambridge to face the real world, a new generation of undergraduates takes his place, repeating his mistakes, fancies and follies. That is why Cambridge is ever youthful, and, beyond the new buildings erected every year for the teaching of science, ever unchanging. The different Colleges, though some of them very old, ranging as they do from the thirteenth century, remain as firm as ever, their Fellows and Tutors remain grave and outwardly strict, and the well-kept spacious gardens and lawns increase in beauty with each year.

Now for some personal recollections. As I said above, I was the only Chinese in the University in 1896, but next year Lee Ahlo arrived, and though he took up Law and belonged to another College, we saw a great deal of each other. This same Ahlo or Li Fung obtained the Chin Shih degree for returned students three years ago, and is now one of the coming men in Peking. Chinese were still looked upon as curiosities in those days, and having no queues were taken for "Heavenly Chinese" or "Willy Japs" by street arabs as the humour suited them. I sometimes received small stones thrown at me to see whether I could feel like other human beings! But amongst fellow-undergraduates there existed a close feeling of comradeship. I made several good friends and up to this day keep up correspondence with them. For in the University you see the Englishman at his best, refined though reserved until you know him well, chivalrous and truthful, kindly and forgiving, open-hearted and willing to assist. I cannot help feeling that it is their instinct for fair-play in the sports they love so much which has ingrained into the English people these fine traits in their character. The average German may be outwardly friendly and smiling but you cannot be sure of his real feelings towards you; the average Frenchman may be extremely chatty and polite, but you often find him petty and selfish. The Englishman makes you feel that he values his honour more than his life, which he would willingly give up rather than face shame, and he instils into you, be he ever so learned a professor or smart a cabinet minister, the fact that he hates sham and is not afraid to confess ignorance when any subject puzzles him. How different this attitude is from that of our countrypersons! "Taotais" in China, who once they have bought the rank, consider themselves ready to undertake any task, from the management of modern hospitals and the building of railway bridges to the government of a large province, without any previous experience whatever. All things considered, I believe the English traits further removed from the Chinese traits than the German and French, and that their several influences are reflected upon our students who have been educated in these different countries. In other words, the English returned student usually finds Chinese official life less congenial to him than the French or German, and of course the Japanese returned student. But I am wandering from the immediate object of my paper.

The month of June is the busiest time of the year. For the student, especially the third year man, it is full of examinations, whilst the visitor finds it most pleasant and enjoyable. The senior student is at last to lay down his studies (or his play), and his getting a B. A. or not depends upon his ability to pass his final Examination. There are Honours Degrees and there are Poll or Ordinary Degrees. By the ambitious a "First Class Honours" is aimed at, whilst sons of the wealthy and nobility are quite satisfied if they can obtain a "Third Class Poll." There are two Degree days. The first comes on Saturday before the Third Sunday in June, when those members who have passed their Poll examinations receive their degrees. The second takes place on the following Tuesday, when the Honours men have their turn. From a spectacular point of view this second occasion is more interesting. The old rectangular Senate House is filled to overflowing. The seats on the floor are occupied by Masters of Arts and Doctors of Divinity, of Law, of Medicine, etc., wearing full academic robes on one side, and by the friends and relatives of the undergraduates on the other. Facing them on a slightly raised platform are seated the Vice-Chancellor and the other dignitaries of the University. The galleries on either side are occupied by the first and second year undergraduates who keep up an unending stream of wit and fun upon the Proctors, who for once find themselves powerless to inflict fines. Visitors to and often long residents in China have remarked adversely upon the many ceremonies which the Chinese adhere to. In the English Universities they seem to take pride in the observance of ancient ceremonies, which are

strictly adhered to, on Degree Day. The undergraduate who is entitled to Bachelor's degree must put on dark dress and black shoes, with a white neck-tie and bands. Over this he wears his undergraduate gown and Bachelor's hood made of white rabbit skin. When his name is called, he marches to where the Vice-Chancellor sits, kneels down before him and folds the palm of his hands flat together. The Vice-Chancellor then places his two hands over these, and mutters a few Latin words, after which the undergraduate gets up and passes out of the Senate House as a man with a Degree amidst the loud congratulations of his friends and relatives. The Senior Wrangler, that is, the man who heads the list in the Honours Examination for Mathematics, enjoys the proud privilege of getting his degree before every one else and also of shaking hands with the Vice-Chancellor after he has knelt down. More exciting than this event, however, is when the last man in the Mathematical Honours list walks up to get his degree. No sooner has he knelt down than a large wooden spoon, measuring three feet in length and painted with the arms of his College, is lowered down from the ceiling upon his head. When he gets up, he produces a large pair of scissors from his pocket, cuts the string, and marches triumphantly out with the wooden spoon resting on his shoulder. Though last on the list, he receives perhaps more ovations than anybody else on that proud day. The year 1909 sees the last of the Senior Wrangler and Woodcock Spoken Mar, for henceforth the successful candidates will be classed in groups and not in order of merit.

The examinations being over, the festivities commence. Boat races take place on four successive days between the various Colleges for the championship of the River. The scene witnessed on this occasion is one not to be easily forgotten. The river banks swarm with the most charming girls in the prettiest of dresses, each interested in the success of her brother, cousin or lover's boat, and all sharing in the gay spirit of the day.

After this ball, garden parties, dinner parties and concerts come in succession, and even the much-dreaded Proctor may be seen to dance and flirt with the sister of the undergraduate upon whom he was unduly severe a month ago. For a whole week these festivities continue, and then Cambridge suddenly becomes deserted; for the Term is over and every one has gone home. Some of the new graduates become parsons, a few remain in the University and eventually become Fellows and Tutors in the Colleges, others join their fathers' businesses, some continue their studies in law and medicine in London, some qualify for teachers, and the rest either drop out or become politicians.

Looking back to the years 1895-1899, during which I was in residence in the University, I cannot help regarding them as the pleasantest and most instructive period of my life. For I was at once, so to say, hurled into it from an Eastern School where I had not met any English society, at the early age of seventeen. In the course of my struggles I perhaps made more blunders than the average Freshman, but they were easily corrected and turned to great use in after life. One met with so many types of people too, from the most simple of brutes to the most accomplished of geniuses. Both the authorities and fellow undergraduates were extremely kind to strangers and readily forgave or overlooked any faults in etiquette or peculiarities that one might through ignorance commit. Every one met on equal terms, the most learned being perhaps the least proud in behaviour. Though a foreigner I was awarded more than the usual share of prizes and scholarships. The travelling studentship for the encouragement of research was awarded to me in face of keen competition from English students, and the value was increased from £120 to £150, when the authorities learnt that I had spent more than my allowance in the prosecution of my work. Could fair play go further than this on the part of any nation?

My experiences in France and Germany, where I studied later, do not come within the scope of this paper.

I may now conclude this rather hastily-written article with a few words, which I trust may be of use to those of my countrymen who now proceed to Europe and America to study.

1. The two best-known and most influential English Universities are Oxford and Cambridge, but there now exist many other more modern institutions where a profession may be learned equally well at a less cost. These are London, Manchester (Victoria), Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, and the Scotch and Irish Universities.

2. Try to understand the English temperament without losing your own good points. In conversation always keep self in the background, for you are not there to teach but to learn. Above all, be temperate.

3. No two countries in the world share and sympathise with our aims and aspirations for our country's welfare and independence to such an extent as England and America. Therefore, whilst we have the opportunity, cultivate as many friendships as we can and make our nation understood better by the mass of Britons.

4. In 1890, there were less than five Chinese students in England. Now there are nearly three hundred scattered over every educational centre.

5. Be interested in your own branch of work, for efficiency in one profession is better than a smattering of various things. For myself, although I have seen much in China to discourage me, I have never regretted my choice of the medical profession and have never ceased to look hopefully to the bright future when our people will possess a more rational view of their bodies, their illness and responsibilities.

6. Although civil engineers are in great demand at present in China, remember that the future of China depends upon her industries and agriculture. Reform cannot go on without

money, and this can only be obtained by applying our minds to the above two subjects.

7. As regards schools for the education of the younger students, it is advisable to avoid the more fashionable ones like Eton, Harrow, because sport plays too prominent a part in the boys' training at these institutions.

8. It is wiser to spend the many vacations in different parts of the country, so as to obtain a closer insight into the character of the people and so imbibe their best qualities.

9. Remember that all students studying abroad have a serious duty to perform towards themselves and their country. Any false step one may take affects his fellow-countrymen equally, and the harmless may be made to suffer in society for the wrong doing of one man.

10. Remember that most men fall in love more than once. The extremes between the strong conservatism of Chinese social life and the comparative freedom of English girls are very marked, and young, freshly-arrived students may have their heads turned absolutely to their own detriment. Most marriage between Asiatics and European girls have resulted in unhappiness and eventual separation, and it is useless, because of circumstances far beyond one's control, to expect that one's own case will turn out different.

In concluding this article I may state that my object has been to be as helpful as possible to Chinese students studying in England, whichever institution of learning they may choose they will find genuine interest in and kindness to them displayed alike by the professors and other students. People in England have lately come to understand us Chinese better, and more sympathy for our Empire's welfare is now felt. Although a considerable gulf still separates the political relations of the two nations, the majority of our students will carry back with them after the completion of their studies, as I have myself done, the pleasantest of memories and a higher duty towards one's neighbours and one's country than the mere glorification of self. For real greatness in a nation depends upon the co-operation of every one constituting it rather than upon "each man for himself." The future happiness of China depends upon her returned students. They should see that this opportunity is utilised for the highest interests of the State.—"China's Young Men"—The National Review, Shanghai.

Intimations.

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(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
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By Order,
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1909.

WEATHER-FORMCAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

- Signal No.
1. A CONE point upwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
 2. A CONE point upwards and 1 H.M. below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
 3. A DRUM. Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
 4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
 5. A CONE point downwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
 6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
 7. A BALL. Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
 8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicates that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Sign Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	San Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Bai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light House.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1909.

THE EXHILARATING TOPIC OF GRAVES.

What is the fascination, we wonder, which leads the members of the Sanitary Board, time and again, to delve into questions concerning cemeteries and graves? One might be pardoned for thinking that the subject was of vital importance to the welfare of the community and the health of the city. There are a thousand and one questions which might be more fittingly form the subject of discussion at the Board meetings than the perpetual prattle which can only appeal to the morbid mind. We may be wrong, of course, but we are inclined to believe that outside the Sanitary Board room there is not a score of people who give the matter a second thought. We all have to be buried at some time or other and whether death, which often comes as a happy release from worry or affliction, occurs in

land or at sea is usually immaterial to the departed soul. At all events we do not recollect reading that Mr. W. T. Stead in his conversations with "Julia" found that shadow of a shade referring to the method of her burial or the style in which her tomb was being maintained. And "Julia" takes a very active and intelligent interest in mundane affairs generally. But here in Hongkong there are a few persons who while still in their prime of life are prepared to work themselves into a miniature passion about the conditions under which they may finally return to that whence they came. Not only so, but they are determined to carry their class prejudices beyond the tomb. Is it possible that there will be choice selections of land, and Ordinances, similar to that known as the Peak Reservation Ordinance, in heaven? Are the Chinese and Japanese to be relegated to the slums of paradise while the "bunny suckles" toll and lounge on the grassy swards of the golden river, secure against intrusion by the vulgar rabble? We confess we cannot understand the squeamishness of those who protest against their remains being dumped alongside those of a Chinese, whether he be a lowly coolie, but evidently there is such a feeling among a certain class of people and, of course, provision must be made for it. For ourselves it will not matter a single jot or tittle whether our neighbours are Hottentots or Esquimaux, or whether we have any neighbours at all, but possibly that exhibits a callous state of mind which will appear reprehensible in the extreme to the more orthodox amongst us. The latest discussion on this lively and entertaining subject has brought to light the fact that the Japanese have boldly invaded the Colonial Cemetery. Out upon them for racially knaves! We had foolishly fancied that the whole trouble arose because some Chinese had been buried in the cemetery, or wanted to be buried there, and believed that when it was settled once for all that they had no manner of right to be there (according to the authorities) the controversy would end. Nobody said a word about the Japanese occupying lairs in this privileged ground, but now we are amazed to learn that Europeans and Japanese have their bones intermingled. As we have said, we have no preference one way or the other, for there are thousands of Japanese who are far more worthy of respect than many Europeans, who claim to be the salt of the earth. But the matter from a certain point of view is not unimportant. Here is what Mr. Shelton Hooper is reported to have said on the subject: "The President had just informed members that the whole cemetery, with the exception of the Japanese portion, was dedicated, but the speaker did not know what that meant. Where the Japanese were buried interspaces were occupied by Europeans. He had no wish to delay the legislation because he thought it was really necessary that it should go through, as it had been hanging on for a long time. But as the Government had not consulted the Board in the matter, and as the President had got the assurance from the Government that only the Japanese portion was to be excluded, he would like to call the attention of the Government to the remarks he had just made and ask them what they proposed to do where Japanese were intermingled with Europeans." We have only a vague idea how cemeteries are dedicated, but it will certainly be interesting to observe how one plot of ground is dedicated while another lying alongside is passed over. No doubt there is a way of arranging these little affairs and it may be left to the Government to find it, but it will be a curious contrivance if some plots are dedicated inadvertently while others which deserve the honour of the ceremony are left severely alone. We do not know what the Japanese, living or dead, would say in such an event, but of course their opinion would be respected. One point made by Mr. Hewitt is worthy of remark. After stating that he objected to the division made between residents, seven years' residents and twenty years' residents, in allocating graves, he said "We are all equal when in the cemetery." That is exactly what we have been contending, but we have a suspicion that Mr. Hewitt really meant we are all equal where we are Europeans and that his remark did not apply to people of the Asiatic race. But he struck the root of the matter when he declared that all mortals are equal in the grave, for it is incredible to believe that all this pushing for precedence and squabbling for place will follow us to the next world. An other question raised was regarding an application made by the relatives of a Chinese gentleman who formerly occupied a prominent position in the city. All they desired was that they should be granted space for the erection of a monument, but objection was made on the ground that the grave spaces were limited. It turned out in the course of the discussion that the Board had no power to grant the request. Nevertheless, after having discovered that it would be illegal to grant the application, the Board refused to adopt the motion of the President to "inform the applicant that the Board have no power to grant it." But decided that the application should be rejected, as if the Board was a competent authority to dispense or withhold its consent to the request. It is

a pity that Colonel Bedford, R.A.M.C., did not intervene in the earlier part of the discussion, for his bluff common sense would have done much to clear away the cobwebs. When all is said and done the sum total of the Board's deliberations amounted to, little or nothing, but the members obviously enjoyed themselves, which is at least satisfactory to the general public interested in the sanitation of the Colony.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A WOMAN of the demi-monde named Maria Amoriz was this morning fined \$25 for soliciting in the streets.

THREE Arab horses arrived by the s.s. *Capri* from Bombay to-day. We believe they are for the provincial Government in Canton.

A CHINAMAN described as having no occupation was this morning fined \$40 for unlawfully keeping an opium den. A further fine of \$14 was imposed for unlawful possession of property and drink opium.

THE Hippodrome Circus will be coming up by the *Prins Willem* from Manila. She was expected to leave the Philippine port this morning. Representative Jackson informs us that the Hippodrome will probably open here on the 15th or 16th inst.

THE King of Italy's birthday occurs to-morrow, and we are requested to state that the Consul-General for Italy in Hongkong, Comm. Volpicelli, will be "at home" to his compatriots and friends between the hours of 11 and 12 to-morrow forenoon.

IN consequence of no result on the impeachment of Liang Tun-Yen who was recently denounced by the Deliberative Council, the Council now intend to present another strong impeachment to the Throne and the Provincial Assembly of seven provinces will also support the Deliberative Council in doing so.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th November.

At the funeral of the late Empress Grand Dowager of China takes place to-day, all the official yamens and offices in this city were closed to business, and had their flags at half-mast. All the foreign Consulates on the Shamen also had their flags at half-mast to-day out of respect to the memory of the deceased Empress.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

At the meeting held yesterday at the Canton Provincial Assembly, considerable discussion took place on the advisability of abolishing all sorts of gambling in the Kwangtung province. The officials were of the opinion that there must be a prospect of efficient funds being raised to make good the loss of revenue before steps could be taken to suppress gambling; while the members of the Assembly all agreed to the immediate abolition of the gambling monopolies, and stated that the raising of money to make good the loss of revenue is quite another question. The resolution of the members of the Assembly was ultimately adopted and passed. Another meeting has been arranged for the 14th inst. when the practicability of carrying out the proposal will be discussed.

NEW OFFICIAL.

The newly appointed Tao-tai of Constabulary, Lau Wing Tin, left Whow to-day on board the gunboat *Kwang Fook* and is due to arrive here on the 10th instant to take up his new appointment.

CHEUNG PAT-SZE.

H.E. Cheung Pat-sze, who has acted as president of the Canton Chamber of Commerce for a period of three years has tendered his resignation from the chairmanship of that institution.

TYPE FOUNDRY AND GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENT.

DISCOVERY OF LOTTERY TICKETS BY LOCAL DETECTIVES.

Two more clever captures are to be recorded to the credit of the local Detective Force: The Police were for some time aware that certain establishments in the Colony were dealing in lottery tickets and on Monday afternoon they successfully carried out a well-thought-out plan which reflects the highest credit upon Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson and Detective-Sergeant Appleton. The two, working in conjunction, arranged to visit two well known establishments simultaneously. Inspector Hanson proceeded to 44, Bonham Street while Sergeant Appleton directed his attentions to 264, Queen's Road Central, which is the Shun Fat type foundry. Their *modus operandi* was this. An outsider was engaged for a consideration and sent to the establishments with marked coins with instructions to purchase tickets. The rest of the story is self-evident. As a result of the efforts of the Police, ten men, believed to be mechanics, were arrested at the Queen's Road establishment, together with a woman, who was discovered to be responsible for its financial backing, while at the Bonham Street foundry, four men were arrested. The entire quantity of types, etc., were at once seized and removed by the Police. In order to gain a slight idea of the extensive character of the implesment employed by the men, it may be stated that it required 250 coolies to remove the paraphernalia. This morning the defendants appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) and were remanded. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for one of the defendants. The woman is out on bail in the sum of \$1,000.

PASSION PLAY AT OBERAM-MERGU 1910.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Extensive arrangements are being made for next year's representations of the Oberammergau Passion Play, which takes place every ten years. The building will be the same as in 1900, and the new playhouse will accommodate 4,000 persons. A committee has selected the following players:

Director of the Plays: Mr. Ludwig Lang, manager of the school for woodcarving, who has also managed the Passion Play in 1900, Stage Manager and "Herod": Mr. Hans Mayr, son of the well-known Mr. Mayr, who formerly personated "Jesus Christ"; Prologue Reciter: Mr. Anton Lechner; Leader of the chorus: Mr. Jakob Ratz (second time); Christ: Mr. Anton Lang, who already in 1900 presented the Saviour; John: Mr. Alois Brling, Peter: Mr. Andreas Lang, who in 1900 acted the Rabbi; Judas: Mr. Johann Zwick (the Third time); Caiaphas: Mr. Gregor Brunsamer, Ananias: Mr. Sebastian Lang; Pilate: Mr. Sebastian Baur (the second time); Nathaniel: Mr. Ruprecht Breisamer; Mary: Miss Ottilia Zwick, daughter of Mr. Zwick, performed Judas; Mary Magdalene: Miss Maria Mayr; Rabbi: Mr. Wilhelm Ratz; Joseph of Arimathea: Mr. Peter Ratz, formerly presenting John; Nicodemus: Mr. Wilhelm Lang; Ezekiel: Mr. Sebastian Schauer.

The performances take place on the following dates: 11th, 16th, 22nd, and 29th of May, 5th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 24th, 26th, and 29th of June, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st of July, 3rd, 5th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st of August, 4th, 8th, 11th, 18th, and 25th of September, and on each occasion will last from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m. with two hours interval. There will also be supplemental representations, if the attendance should justify this.

The following firms have been appointed official agents of the Passion Play Committee: Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen; Weltreisebureau Union, Berlin; Cook and Son, London; Messrs. Schenker and Co. Munich.

A STOREKEEPER'S CLAIM.

MESSING ARRANGEMENTS IN HONGKONG.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the Hung Cheong, storekeepers, brought an action against Mr. J. Robertson, an assistant, to recover the sum of \$74.56, being amount of balance due for goods sold and delivered. Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. H. Gardiner was for the defendant.

It was stated for the plaintiffs that the amount claimed consisted of half the mess account for the months of August and September. The defendant had dealings with the plaintiffs since February last and the accounts had been paid up to the end of July. Defendant shared a mess with a Mr. Turner and during June and July, defendant went away, the bills for these two months being paid by Mr. Turner. At the end of August, an account was rendered to the defendant, and shortly afterwards, a letter was received from the defendant asking for it to stand over to the beginning of October. A further application was made and the defendant then informed plaintiffs that he had paid his bill-hare to Mr. Turner. At that time, the latter left by the *Durfinger*, the accounts being in defendant's name. In point of fact, the plaintiffs could have easily claimed the full amount instead of half of it only.

Defendant said that early in March, he opened an account with the plaintiffs. He engaged a flat, and Mr. Turner came to live with him and was practically his lodger. By the end of May, Mr. Turner became indebted to him roughly in the sum of \$300. At dinner-time on the 4th June, he suggested to Turner that as he was leaving the Godown Company and as he had no prospects, he should make some arrangement to repay him and that he would undertake not to let the total expenses exceed \$300 a month. On the morning of the following day, he sent cheques to Messrs. Weismann, the Dairy Farm Company and the plaintiffs to send the bills in future to Mr. Turner.

Further evidence, having been called, judgment was reserved on a point of law.

THE CHINESE COIFFURE.

Early this month Prince Tsai Tao memorialized the Prince Regent that the *queens* should be done away with on the ground that it has many disadvantages and is detrimental to health; the case of Japan being cited in support of his Highness's argument. He further urged that to do away with the *queens* would give the people a much smarter appearance and would be carrying out the wishes of the late Emperor who was only prevented from taking this step by the unfavourable circumstances then prevailing. The Prince Regent however thinks that the time is not ripe for the change as the people are not sufficiently enlightened to stand the abolition of a most ancient custom. He therefore declines to adopt the idea of his Imperial brother. The latter has now appealed to the Prince Regent's mother saying that if the Chinese had not their coiffure changed China could never be powerful. Her Imperial Highness has personally instructed the Regent to carry the proposal into effect and in deference to his mother's wishes His Imperial Highness consented to decree after the funeral of the late Empress Grand Dowager, that all soldiers and policemen shall have their hair shaved off and that other classes of people shall adopt the new mode later on. Prince Tsai Tao was not content with this and again strongly urged his brother to carry out his proposal. Eventually the Prince Regent yielded and promised to obtain that all Chinese must cut off their *queens* in the year of Hsuan Tong. Victory Tsun Fang is said to be strongly supporting Prince Tsai Tao in his representation.—*Shanghai Times*.

VOLUNTIERS UNDER CANVAS.

PROGRAMME OF WORK DURING CAMP.

The Hongkong Volunteers will go to camp for their annual instruction on Saturday next. For the first time this year the camp will be held near Customs Pass, in the New Territories, from 13th to 22nd inst.

Through the kindness of the Commandant and officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, the Y.M.C.A. will be provided with a tent at the camp, November 13th-22nd, and will, therefore, be able to offer the following privileges to the members of the Corps:

- (1) Magazine, periodicals, Hongkong daily papers;
- (2) Writing materials;
- (3) Games (Chess, Draughts, Dominoes);
- (4) Postage stamps and postcards on sale;
- (5) A messenger service between Hongkong and the camp.

In connection with the latter a courier will leave Hongkong daily at 6.0 a.m. to take to the camp letters, small parcels, etc., which have been sent to the Y.M.C.A., Alexandra Buildings, the evening previous, and are addressed to the Volunteer Camp. This courier will leave the camp for Hongkong daily at 5.30 p.m. with letters, parcels, etc. Letters, if stamped, will be posted at the G.P.O., and letters and parcels, if addressed to the central part of Hongkong, may be delivered from the Y.M.C.A. by chit book.

All members of the Volunteer Corps are cordially invited to avail themselves of the privileges of this tent.

The programme is as follows:—

- Saturday, 13th November.
- 4 p.m.—Arrival in Camp.
- 5.30 p.m.—Engineer Company: instruction in portable search-light.
- Other Units: instruction to guard mounting, relief of sentries, etc.
- Sunday, 14th November.
- 8 a.m.—Infantry Company: musketry course, Kowloon City Range.
- 8.15 a.m.—Church Parade.
- 10 a.m.—Artillery Companies: section gun drill.
- Engineer Company: field telephone work.
- 2.30 p.m.—Artillery: tactical scheme.
- 1 and 2 Companies howitzer tripods.
- 3 and 4 Companies 2.95" Q. F. Guns.
- Engineers: field telephone work with the howitzer Co's.
- 5.30 p.m.—Engineers: portable search-light.
- Monday, 15th November.
- 8.15 a.m.—Artillery: tactical scheme.
- 1 and 2 Companies howitzer tripods.
- 3 and 4 Companies 2.95" Q. F. Guns.
- Engineers: field telephone work.
- Infantry: maxim gun drill.
- 3 p.m.—Infantry Company: Maxim Gun Drill.
- 3 p.m.—Artillery: tactical scheme.
- Engineers: field telephone work.
- 5.30 p.m.—Artillery: 1 and 2 Companies laying out lines of fire by night.
- Engineer Company: portable search-light.
- Tuesday, 16th November.
- 8.15 a.m.—Artillery: tactical scheme, howitzer tripods and 2.95" Q. F. guns.
- Engineers: field telephone work.
- Infantry: tactical scheme with maxim.
- 2.30 p.m.—Artillery, 3 and 4 Companies and Infantry Company. Maxim Practice.
- 3 p.m.—Artillery, 1 and 2 Companies howitzer drill.
- Engineers: field telephone work.
- 5.30 p.m.—Artillery 1 and 2 Companies laying out lines of fire by night.
- Engineer Company: portable search-light.
- Wednesday, 17th November.
- 8.15 a.m.—Artillery, 1 and 2 Companies. Howitzer Practice.
- Engineers, field telephone in connection with howitzer practice.
- Artillery, 3 and 4 Companies section gun drill.
- Infantry Company, route march followed by musketry course at Kowloon City Range at 1 p.m.
- 1.30 p.m.—Artillery, 3 and 4 Companies—2.95" Q. F. Practice.
- 3 p.m.—Artillery, 1 and 2 Companies—tactical scheme with maxims.
- Engineers: field telephone work.
- 5.30 p.m.—Artillery, 1 and 2 Companies—laying by night.
- Engineers: portable search-light.
- Thursday, 18th November.
- 8.15 a.m.—Artillery: tactical scheme with howitzer tripods and 2.95" Q. F. guns.
- Engineers: field telephone work.
- Infantry Company, tactical scheme.
- 3 p.m.—Artillery, 1 and 2 Companies—tactical scheme, with howitzer tripods.
- 3 and 4 Companies—2.95" Q. F. drill with mole equipment.
- Engineers: field telephone work.
- Infantry: maxim drill.
- 5.30 p.m.—Artillery, 3 and 4 Companies—laying by night.
- Engineers: portable search-light.
- Friday, 19th November.
- 8.15 a.m.—Artillery, 1 and 2 Companies—Howitzer practice.
- 3 and 4 Companies—2.95" Q. F. Guns with moles, practice the march to a position and coming into action.
- Engineers: field telephone work in connection with the howitzer practice.
- Infantry: tactical scheme with maxims.
- 1.30 p.m.—Artillery, 3 and 4 Companies—2.95" Q. F. Practice.
- 3 p.m.—Artillery, 1 and 2 Companies—howitzer drill.

Engineers: lecture.

Infantry: lecture.

8 p.m.—Artillery: laying by night.

Engineers: portable search-light.

Infantry: night march.

Saturday, 20th November.

8.15 a.m.—Artillery, 1 and 2 Companies—Howitzer practice.

Engineers: field telephone work in connection with howitzer practice.

Artillery, 3 and 4 Companies—2.95" Q. F. drill with moles.

Infantry: maxim drill.

1 p.m.—Artillery, 3 and 4 Companies—2.95" Q. F. Practice.

3 p.m.—Engineers: lecture.

4 p.m.—Artillery, 1 and 2 Companies and Infantry Company, Maxim Practice.

5.30 p.m.—Artillery, 1 and 2 Companies at d Engineer Company, Howitzer Practice.

Sunday, 21st November.

8.15 a.m.—Church Parade.

10 a.m.—All units tactical scheme moving from Customs Pass to re-inforce another portion of the defensive position.

Artillery, 1 and 2 Companies with howitzer tripods.

3 and 4 Companies 2.95" Q. F. guns and moles.

Infantry Company, with maxims.

Engineer Company.

Monday, 22nd November.

Return to Hongkong.

H. M. "SOUDAN."

ARRIVAL FROM CHINWANTAO.

H. M. chartered transport *Soudan* arrived from North China yesterday afternoon. From Chinwantau to Hongkong, she had the following passengers on board:—

Li and Mrs. Q. M. Sinaforb, Rev. and Mrs. Ennis, Lt. G. L. Baster, Miss Lavin, Lt. A. M. Speeding, Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Dooner, Miss Leary, Capt. F. G. Turner, Capt. R. Johnstone, Master Waters, Capt. A. B. Robertson, Capt. R. Campbell, Lt. A. J. Douglas, Second Logan, S. Q. M. S., and Mrs. Andrus and child.

The passengers from Chinwantau to Madras included Lt. N. C. T. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. M. S. Riach, Mr. G. F. and Mrs. Hamilton, Maj. and Mrs. Lechlan, Capt. A. M. Fraser, Capt. A. D. Pherson, Capt. P. Milford, Capt. Cowas, Lt. P. B. Trotter, Lt. T. W. Erskine, Lt. L. R. C. Hamilton, Lt. A. Macalister, Lt. W. J. Maxwell, Lt. A. Macduff, Lt. H. C. Methuen, Lt. A. Y. G. Thomson, Lt. D. M. Morrison, S. Maj. and Mrs. J. Patrick and children, B. M. and Mrs. E. Fisher and children, Q. M. S. W. Patchett, Q. M. S. R. Sutton, Mr. J. Gonstave.

The following are proceeding to Bombay:—Maj. Thompson, wife and child, Lt. Queen, Capt. Fliberty, Mrs. Renwick and children, Miss Minnie, Lt. C. S. D'Aguiar and Q. M. S. W. Bailey.

THE NEW TERRITORY MURDER.

PRISONER'S STATEMENT AT THE MAGISTRACY.

The case was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's office this afternoon in which a Chinaman is charged with the alleged murder of two Indian policemen at Au-Tau, in the New Territory, on the 20th August last. It may be remembered that shortly after 8 a.m. on the 20th August last, two Indian policemen in charge of a treasure-box arrived at a narrow passage on the Tai-po road, where they met eight Chinese sitting on both sides of the road. Thinking nothing of the circumstance, the guards were about to pass the men, when the latter set upon the unsuspecting policemen and before the unfortunate men had time to realise their position they were brutally hacked to death with choppers by the unscrupulous gang, who then made away with the booty and escaped to adjacent territory. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (from the Crown Solicitor's office) prosecuted. Prisoner was undefended.

Prisoner's statement was to the effect that on the 20th August, while on his way to Tai-po, he met five men, who asked him where he was going and invited him to a smoke on the roadside. After a few minutes, the men left him and returned with a box. Prisoner asked the men what they were carrying and they replied money. Prisoner asked where they had obtained it and they replied "Didn't you see the policemen carrying the money?" Prisoner was told that they had dropped the money upon which he got up and ran. He saw one of the men carry the money and go into a house. They undid the package and divided the contents. He was given \$12—one \$5 bill, three one-dollar bills, \$3 in subsidiary coin and a dollar piece. After he had been given the money, he was told not to say anything about it. He then saw some papers placed in a store and burst. The men then proceeded to their respective occupations and prisoner went to his home. After four or five days, one of the men came to prisoner's house with the money and said: "I am going to Tai-po now. I'll leave these with you here." Prisoner replied: "This won't do. It is unlawful to do so. You take it outside and put it somewhere else." The money was then taken outside and placed on the hillside in the vicinity of some trees. Prisoner told the Court he had nothing to do with the matter and said: "If I had a share in it, I wouldn't have cleared out. I did not kill the men, so I was not afraid to remain in my house. There was no need to run away. I was falsely accused by these men and their henchmen placed upon me."

Mr. Bowley—Did you not know about the robbery immediately it was committed?—Yes.

Why did you not report it to the Police?—Leng Ah Tin came and told me to keep quiet.

Did you not sleep in Leng Ah Tin's house?—No, I slept in my own house at Nam Tau.

Prisoner was remanded till Saturday pending the appearance of two witnesses on his behalf.

During the proceedings, prisoner several times begged the mercy of the Court, so that, as he said, he could die in peace.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN SINGAPORE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MATCHES.

The *Straits Times* of 5th ult. says:—
Messrs. Noble, Armstrong, Laver, Cotter and Hopkin, of the victorious Australian test eleven, will arrive here from Colombo by P. and O. steamer on November 5. A programme of arrangements, sporting and otherwise, has been fixed up. Calculations have been based on the Australians arriving on the date mentioned, and on their remaining here about a week, and though it is almost certain that our visitors will be here on November 5, and will stay sufficiently long to enable them to participate in the list of fixtures, they are being cabled to-day to make assurance doubly sure.

It is proposed to hold a cricket match on the Esplanade on Saturday, November 6, to be continued on the following Monday. The teams will comprise the five Australians and six other players from the S. C. C., and the opposing team will be described as The Rest.

On Tuesday, November 9, which is the King's birthday and a public holiday it is proposed to play a whole day match commencing at 10 a.m. The team will be the five Australian visitors and six local Australian players against The Rest. If this match is not completed in the day, it will be concluded on Thursday, November 11, commencing at 4 p.m. Tiffin will be served in the club on both the Saturday and Tuesday.

On Sunday, November 7, it is intended to take the visitors over to Johore, where no doubt they will have every opportunity of looking round the place, and it is probable that His Highness the Sultan will entertain them.

On Thursday, November 11, a smoking concert in honour of the visitors will be held in the S. C. C. pavilion, at nine o'clock. This will be open to all members of the club without payment, and chits for refreshments will be signed in the usual manner. The musical arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Whitefield, Mayson and Brown, who have been appointed a sub-committee for the purpose.

It should further be mentioned that the sub-committee which has charge of the arrangements for matches and other details of the visit consists of Messrs. H. W. Noon, H. M. Cantrell, N. E. Bath and G. P. Owen. During their stay here the Australians will be put up by various residents, and it is anticipated that they will be made honorary members of other local sporting clubs during their stay.

Visitors from Bangkok and the native States are expected to come down here for the occasion, and these gentlemen will be similarly put up and entertained. Amongst those who have been written to with a view to their coming down to play are such well-known F. M. S. men as Hubback, Hennessey, and Lushington, with R. T. Reid from Penang, and it is believed that the local team to oppose the Australians can if some of these or other players are able to come, be made a good one.

LEAP AMONG SHARKS.

AN AMERICAN DOCTOR'S HEROISM.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.

Risking his life in the shark-infested bay of Acapulco to save a drowning fireman, who had fallen from the Pacific Mail steamer *Newport*, Dr. F. J. Harden, the ship's surgeon, is to-day modestly receiving the congratulations of his friends on his bravery.

Dr. Harden is most modest and dismisses the case as an every-day occurrence when questioned about his hair-raising experience in the southern harbour.

One of the Mexican firemen went ashore shortly before the vessel left the southern harbour and returned to the ship in an intoxicated condition. While roaming about the deck he lost his balance and fell into the waters of the bay.

Acapulco harbour is noted for the number of sharks which infest its waters and when the passengers who crowded to the guard-rails saw the hapless man struggling in the water they expected to see him drawn beneath the surface at any moment by the countless sharks which immediately surrounded him.

Dr. Harden was attracted by the excitement, and taking in the situation at a glance, tore off his coat and shoes and plunged into the water from the deck of the steamer.

A battle then started that seemed too unequal to be of any use. With the sharks making desperate efforts to grab both men, and the Mexican fighting for his life in such a manner that there was danger of Dr. Harden being drowned in his struggles with the drowning man, the passengers stood by too horrified to be of any help to the men battling for their lives.

After a long battle with the drowning man, Dr. Harden finally got the Mexican to the gang-plank, and was assisted to the deck of the steamer. Both men's clothes had been torn to bits in their struggle with the sharks and they were bleeding from scratches made by the hungry fish in their efforts to get them.

The passengers on the *Newport*, which arrived in port to-day, were loud in the praise of the heroism displayed by Dr. Harden, while the latter refused to discuss the case, blushing like a maiden when approached on the subject, claiming that he did what any man in a similar circumstance would have done.

P. P. No. 4, West Sumatran port well known in the commercial world for its coffee exports, stands in the enviable position of having had no failures among its traders, European, Chinese and native, for years, so says a *Batavia* paper. Trade rests there on such solid foundations that several firms have had to move into new offices to meet the increase of business. The old offices are taken up for trading purposes the moment they are vacated.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACES.

THE OFF-DAY.

Better weather than favoured the three regular days of the autumn race meeting was experienced for this off-day, and the conditions for racing were decidedly superior. Though yesterday evening the whole of the Recreation Ground was soaking it had almost completely dried up this afternoon under the influence of the south-easterly breeze though scarcely sufficient to render the take-off at the jumps altogether free from danger, says the *Meikun* of 6th inst. From one o'clock onwards there was a steady stream of spectators into the enclosure, and for the first time they were able to move about without the discomfort of wet feet.

The opening inquiry made by those arriving at the paddock was whether the first prize in the Champions Sweepstake had yet been allotted but the card bearing the names of successful plungers still showed a blank space opposite the twenty-nine thousand. So far the missing ticket has not been heard of, but the possibility should not be lost sight of that it may have been sold to an outport subscriber. The number of the missing ticket is 3016, the others which drew ponies being 1003, 1371, 2760, 4040, 1225, 512, 635, 4189, 181, 4183, 3319, 3470, 375, 2091, 626, 2795 and 2881.

The wind favoured the ponies if anything down the home straight, though it was rather uncertain in its direction. After the first race the turf began to cut up rather badly in the inside, though on the outer edge it remained quite good.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-Winners of this race at any previous Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 10. Twice round.

Mr. John Peel's bay Cotswold 158 lbs ...

Mr. Johnstone ...

Robson's grey Chehalis Mr. 151 lbs ...

C. R. Burkill ...

Fash's grey Pianola, Mr. King 152 lbs ...

Paington's grey Isolahn, 151 lbs ...

Mr. Rowe ...

Halse's grey Lanagan, 151 lbs ...

Mr. Laurence ...

N. L. Sparks's bay Bay Ronald, 151 lbs ...

Mr. Sparks ...

Dick Turpin's grey Maremma 152 lbs ...

Mr. Springfield ...

Beverly and Rennick's grey Webster, 148 lbs Mr. J. A. Hayes ...

Mr. J. A. Hayes ...

The Grand National Steeplechase resulted in a brilliant win for Mr. John Peel's Cotswold who by this achievement registered his fourth successive victory. In the early part of the day it was feared that the course would be so bad that one or two of the jumps would have to be omitted, but it was decided to keep to the full course, and slippery though the turf was the race was run without an accident. Eight ponies entered, and making a capital start Webster took the water jump first with Bay Ronald second. On the flat between the water jump and the wall Cotswold made up ground and took the wall first, Webster second and Isolahn third. At the hurdles Cotswold and Isolahn jumped together, Chehalis having come up third, while in the back straight Isolahn took the lead maintaining this position with Cotswold second, and Chehalis third until Probert's Corner. At this stage the position of the others was Webster fourth, Bay Ronald fifth, Maremma sixth, with Lanagan and Pianola bringing up the rear. Between the Corner and Monument Cotswold again went ahead, but Chehalis now beat Isolahn and cleared the Monument wall almost level with Cotswold. The latter however had the speed on the flat and while slower than the others at the jumps always shot away between obstacles. The first time round over and Chehalis assumed a slight lead, and during the second lap ran neck and neck with Cotswold always losing ground on the flat and gaining it at the jump. It was soon seen that accidents barred Cotswold would ultimately beat Chehalis through his speed, and though at the last jump Cotswold had only a slight lead he increased it to several lengths by the time he reached the winning post. Pianola had in the meantime been making up ground and now came in third four lengths behind Chehalis. Maremma was fourth, Webster fifth, Isolahn sixth, Bay Ronald seventh, and Lanagan last.

PARI-MUTUEL.

	For Win.	For Place.
Cotswold	186	250
Bay Ronald	13	47
Chehalis	207	214
Maremma	72	139
Pianola	19	45
Isolahn	13	56
Webster	14	55
Lanagan	31	67
Blank Tickets	1	—
Dividend	570	873
.....	\$14.20	\$6.80
.....	2nd	7.20
.....	3rd	1.30

CASH SWEEP.

Ticket No.	
122 1st pony	\$4,517.10
441 2nd	1,299.60
456 3rd	645.30
Commission	717.00
Total	\$7,170.00

THE Chinese cruiser *Tungchi* arrived at Shanghai this morning, 6th inst., from Foochow in tow of the tug *Victoria*, to have repairs effected. It may be remembered that in the series of typhoons which devastated the coast about a month ago the *Tungchi* received a severe buffeting, and reached shelter at Foochow only with the greatest difficulty and in a state of breakdown. Her rudder had been so badly damaged that she could scarcely steer, and other injury had been received. She was unable to come to Shanghai under her own steam, so the *Victoria* had to be despatched to tow her up. She is to be docked at the Kiangnan Arsenal, and as her stern post has been damaged extensive repairs will be necessitated.

THE MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN.

WHAT SHANGHAI IS DOING.

In February last, when the idea of a mosquito campaign was first mooted in these columns it was generally received with amused scepticism. It needed the publication of a mass of evidence to convince the public that organised anti-mosquito work was worth trying. Every imaginable objection was raised, and the fact that many of these objections contained half-truths made it doubly difficult to secure public support for the initiation of a campaign. Indeed, even at the Ratepayers' meeting in March the Chairman of the Council led the Ratepayers to believe that nothing more than the routine work of the Health Department would be possible this year. Towards the end of April, however, it was announced that the proposals for a more elaborate campaign, contained in Dr. Stanley's report for February, had been approved, and that the work would be inaugurated immediately. From that time until the end of the summer active anti-mosquito work was carried out under the supervision of the Health Department, and statistics of stagnant waters removed, or oiled weekly, made their appearance in Dr. Stanley's monthly report. Almost simultaneously a campaign was started by subscription in the French Concession.

At the outset the results were most encouraging, particularly in those outlying districts where mosquitoes usually make their appearance in the early Spring. Then came some weeks of trial and disappointment. The unusually wet weather experienced in June practically brought the campaign to a standstill; large numbers of mosquitoes made their appearance, and residents had considerable justification for doubting the efficacy of the work of the brigades. June, however, proved to be the worst month of the season, and on the reappearance of fine weather an amelioration of the mosquito nuisance was at once experienced. Undoubtedly the dryness of the succeeding months favoured the brigades, but when all allowance has been made for this, there is every reason to believe that the campaign in both Settlements have been attended by a fair measure of success. In the nature of the case, it could hardly be otherwise. Public interest had been aroused, and clearly worded regulations were issued in English and Chinese on both sides of the Yangkiang. To their credit, and to their comfort also, many foreign residents carried out these regulations to the letter, though the proportion who neglected to take the most elementary precautions was sufficient to prove that house to house inspection can never cease to be one of the essentials of a campaign in Shanghai. We have referred only to foreign householders. With the Chinese, as might be expected, nothing but frequent investigation could result in the suppression of possible breeding-places. There are few Chinese houses which do not contain a kong or two of standing water, and the utmost vigilance is required to prevent these receptacles from forming a base of supply for the neighbourhood. Notifications and instructions have such little effect upon the Chinese mind that it might be well if a Municipal by-law could be passed making it an offence, punishable with a small fine, to keep vessels of standing water on the premises after a warning from the Health Office.

It is, of course, impossible to give statistics regarding the decrease or increase of mosquitoes throughout Shanghai. Some residents express the opinion that the nuisance has been abated seventy-five per cent. Others give less favourable results, and yet others—though we believe they form but an insignificant minority—declare that there has been no improvement at all. By applying common sense to the statistics supplied in the monthly reports of the Health Department, it must be evident that the weekly killing of upwards of 25,000 collections of stagnant water, and the removal of over 13,000 similar collections—work which was done in August in the International Settlement alone—must have materially affected the breeding of mosquitoes. And when it is remembered that this is only a part of the work, which includes also the draining of pieces of waste ground, the cleansing of creeks and ponds, and the inspection of houses and yards, it must be admitted that the community has benefited by the campaign.

In neither Settlement has the cost been prohibitive. The full returns of the Health Department's campaigns are not yet available, but in the French Concession, where the work was not on such an ambitious scale the whole cost did not exceed Tls. 3,000. Much has been learnt during the initial year of the campaign, and this should result in increased efficiency next season, for it can hardly be doubted that the work will now become an annual feature of the administration of both Settlements. It is not an extravagant luxury, it can be carried on easily with little or no inconvenience to the general public, and apart altogether from its main object—the extermination of mosquitoes—it makes for improved sanitary conditions which must, in the long run, have a beneficial effect upon the health of the Settlement.—N. C. D. News.

THE body of Mr. Angus C. Mackenzie, third engineer of the C. M. S. *Kiangfoo*, who disappeared off that vessel on the Yangtze River before daylight on the 12th instant, was found near Chinkiang, on Sunday last, reports the *Hankow Daily News* of 30th ult. A magisterial inquiry was held by Mr. G. D. Pitts, H. M. Consul at Chinkiang. The body was identified by Dr. Patrick of Shanghai who with Dr. Urbanek of Chinkiang gave a certificate of death by drowning; and a verdict of accidental death was returned. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon at Chinkiang and was attended by several friends of the deceased and other sympathisers. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. John W. Paxton, American Presbyterian Minister.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

INSPECTION BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Shortly after four o'clock this afternoon, H.E. the Governor, accompanied by Capt. P. Mitchell Taylor, A.N.C. proceeded to the compound of the Central Police Station to inspect members of the local Fire Brigade at drill. The men were under the superintendence of Chief Engineer Lane and Capt. F. W. Lyons and Mr. P. J. Wodehouse were also present in uniform. The afternoon's work included ladder drill, extension ladder drill, hydrant drill, and dispatch drill. The various drills were gone through in a smart and business-like manner, and after the inspection, His Excellency addressed a few words of congratulations to those who had taken part.

During the inspection, a number of ladies were present to witness the unique spectacle.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

MONOPOLY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A new market for American flour, amounting to more than 500,000 barrels annually, and worth one to one and a half million dollars, was opened up to Puget sound millers by the enactment of the new tariff bill. This rich market, local millers state, bids fair to be monopolised by Puget sound flouring mills, and steps have already been taken by millers and by steamship lines to take care of the business expected to develop.

This new market in the Philippines. When the tariff bill was passed it carried with it a clause admitting American flour free to the islands. In the past, owing to the high protective duty on flour from all countries, Australian millers were able to dominate the market, and with the Hongkong millers were able to practically exclude American breadstuffs from the islands.

The new tariff, it is thought, will also effectually keep Hongkong millers and merchants from transshipping flour to the islands without first paying the duty, inasmuch as it stipulates that flour transshipped from America will be compelled to pay the duty, only direct shipments being placed on the free list.

A circular issued last month by the secretary of the Washington Millers' Association says: "In connection with the recent tariff legislation at Washington, D. C., it will be of interest to the Pacific coast millers to know that American flour can now be imported into the Philippine islands free of duty, whereas the tariff on flour imported from other countries will be assessed 42 cents per barrel."

"The imports of flour into the Philippine islands have been in excess of 300,000 barrels per annum—two-thirds of which were supplied by Australia. Under the new conditions this country should furnish all or nearly all of the flour required by the Philippines, and a circular has just been issued by the 'Blue Funnel' line announcing that it will make Manila a regular port of call hereafter. This is an addition to facilities already in existence."

Seattle millers stated that the bulk of this new business will in all probability be done by Puget sound mills, owing to the advantage in shipping facilities held by mills here over those at Port Land.

With the Blue Funnel liners making Manila a port of call, Puget sound millers will have three first-class lines over which to make shipments—the *Minnesota*, the steamships of the Waterhouse fleet, and the Blue Funnel liners. Portland millers will have but one line of ships, and those running at infrequent intervals. The *Hinesco* makes trips every three months, while the Waterhouse and Blue Funnel steamers maintain monthly sailings. With frequent sailings of the best of ships, millers here state that the bulk of the business in the Philippines should come to millers in this state. Several of the large firms are already establishing connections in Manila for the handling of this trade.

A drop of 40 cents per barrel on all local patent flour in the new crop has been announced by local millers, and a reduction of 10 cents on export grades. New patents are now quoted on a \$5 base or \$4.90 in carload lots. Export is quoted on a \$3.95 base. Opening prices on new patents, announced about ten days ago, showed a reduction of 80 cents over old patents. The last reduction makes a total cut of \$1.20 per barrel.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE CAPTAIN'S CUP.

The Captain's Cup was played for on the Happy Valley from 6th to 8th, November, with the following results:—

	Gross Handicap	Net
P. N. Holyoak	99	14
A. W. Walkinshaw	83	8
F. Grono	101	18
C. E. H. Beavis	87	3
H. Pinckney	98	12
J. Hooper	106	18
A. P. Dashwood	109	18

POOL.

	Scr.	Sts.
A. W. Walkinshaw	81	81
F. Grono	101	18
A. P. Dashwood	101	18
C. E. H. Beavis	87	3
C. R. Satterthwaite	92	7

* Winner of Cup.
† Winner of Pool.

SEVEN gamblers were brought up before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this morning. Two were fined \$50 each and the rest \$3 each.

THE Hongkong Volunteer Corps will parade at Blake Pier in marching order at 2:15 p.m. on Saturday, 13th instant, to proceed to Camp. The routine launch service will commence on Saturday evening, 13th, with the 5:30 p.m. launch from Blake Pier.

THREE months' hard labour was awarded a Chairman at the Magistracy this morning for stealing \$4.70 from a consignor. The man visited his friend and in his absence stole the money. This morning, he told the Magistrate that he wanted to borrow the amount for the time being.

To-day's Advertisement.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY,

the 15th November, 1900, at 2:30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENT'S SUIT AND LADIES' DRESS LENGTHS, LACE CURTAINS, AND

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, HUCKABACK TOWELS, TURKISH TOWELS, BATH SHEETS, BROWN LINEN TOWELS, LADIES' WHITE LAWN UNDERSKIRTS, WALKING SKIRTS, COMBINATIONS, ROBES, FLANNELETTE NIGHT DRESSES, DRESSING GOWNS, LADIES' DRESS LENGTHS, &c., &c.

ALSO

A Few CARPET and AXMINSTER RUGS. (All New Goods).

Particulars from Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1900. 1766

COST OF A "DREADNOUGHT."

INTERESTING DETAILS.

The following figures, taken from a home paper, are of interest:—

Cost of hull, fittings, and equipment	806,185
Cost of two 12-inch guns and barbettes	100,000
Cost of a 12-inch gun	11,088
Cost of firing each shell	150
Cost of 13 search-lights and electric fittings	50,000
Cost of motor and steam boats	8,000
Cost of a 12-pounder gun	350
Cost of each shell	6
Cost of 4,800 tons of armour at £120	576,000
Cost of 5 torpedo tubes, each	3,000
Cost of each torpedo	600
Cost of 18 boilers producing 23,000 h.p. and machinery developing 19,1 knots	323,396
Cost of coal per hour 17½ tons	13 10s.

The Dreadnought is the only battleship of her class that carries the 12-pounder as an anti-torpedo weapon. The others are to be armed with a four-inch gun of a new type. In view of the German Dreadnought being mounted with 6-inch guns as a secondary armament, the battleships of the British programme for 1900-1910, may be designed to carry something heavier than a four-inch gun, which is barely powerful enough to cripple some of the more recently-constructed destroyers of foreign powers—especially those of Germany.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 10th at 6:30 a.m.—Signals lowered. At 12:20 p.m.—The barometer has risen quickly over N. China, and a moderate rise has taken place over S. China and the Philippines.

The returns from Indo-China are lacking, but probably the typhoon has passed into the S. part of the Gulf of Tongking.

The barometer has fallen rapidly over Japan, a depression having reached E. Japan from the Westward.

An anticyclonic area now lies over N. China, and gradients are steep along the coast. Heavy monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. to N.E. winds, strong; fair, squally.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, strong N.E. gale.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haikow, same as No. 2.

Intimations.

We have received a new shipment of extra choice

ENGLISH BACON

75 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., LIMITED

Hongkong, 19th October, 1900.

ASAHI BEER

SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

TYPEWRITING.

TYPEWRITING undertaken. Accuracy, speed and moderate charges. Lessons to Young Ladies, daily, at hours suitable to pupils' convenience.

Apply to—
Mrs. IGNEZ D'ALMADA CARVALHO,
No. 3, Caloa Road.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1900. 1764

NOTICE.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LIMITED.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING and SIX PENCE per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 15% for the year ending 28th February, 1900.

COUPON No. 13 is payable on 2nd November, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE, Agent.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1900. 1747

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1900. 174

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B.

(Subject to alterations)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,

From St. John.

"MONTEAGLE"

SUNDAY, NOV. 21ST.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, DEC. 4TH.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, JAN. 1ST.

"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"

FRIDAY, DEC. 31ST.

"ALLAN LINE"

FRIDAY, JAN. 28TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m. "Monteagle" at 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various ports of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
W. W. BRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On

TIENSIN, W. HAIWEI & CHEFOO, CHEONGSHING* THURSDAY, 11th Nov., 11 AM.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA, KUTSANG* FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 2 P.M.
MANILA, LOONGSANG* FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, CHOYSANG* SUNDAY, 14th Nov., Daylight.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA, KUTSANG* WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA, YUENSANG* FRIDAY, 19th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NANSANG* TUESDAY, 30th Nov., 3 P.M.
& MOI

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 14 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Nansang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yokohama, Otsu, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS, FR. SAIL

HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG..... "SINGAN"..... 11th Nov. 10 A.M.
TIENSIN..... "KUNGHOW"..... 11th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI..... "CHINHUA"..... 11th Nov. 4 P.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO..... "KATONG"..... 12th Nov. Daylight.
SHANGHAI..... "CHENAN"..... 14th Nov. 3 P.M.
MANILA..... "TAMING"..... 16th Nov. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI..... "ANUT"..... 18th Nov. Daylight.
SHANGHAI..... "LIEN"..... 21st Nov. 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL..... "TRAN"..... 23rd Nov. 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS..... "TAIYUAN"..... 30th Nov. 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chusan, Linan, Chienan)

with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers to Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	5500	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 13th Nov. at Noon.
LAIRO	5500	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 20th Nov. at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Telephone No. 4444.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, SALINA CRUZ and MANZANILLO (Mexico).

S.S. MANSHU MARU.....5,000 tons gross.....Sail 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

S.S. AMERICA MARU.....6,000 "....." 5th Feb., 1910, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Kio's Building.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"..... Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	SUNDAY, 14th Dec., at Daylight.

The Co's newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAM-SUI, SWATOW & AMOI.	"DAIJUN MARU"..... Capt. Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 14th Nov. at 10 A.M.
HANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI and FOCHOW.	"CHOHUN MARU"..... Capt. T. Suruga	THURSDAY, 11th Nov. at Daylight.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOHUN MARU" and "BOJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU, Capt. G. C. Hurry, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 8th Dec., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	SHINAKO MARU, Capt. K. Kawan, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.
	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 4th Jan., at Noon.
	IKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	FRIDAY 26th Nov., at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 24th Dec., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	SATURDAY, 20th Nov., Daylight.
	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 6500	SATURDAY, 13th Nov., at Daylight.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. W. A. Evans, Tons 5500	FRIDAY, 19th November.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

Cargo only.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 6 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAIO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAHAG, also BARCHONA, VALENIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"

Capt. Dial, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "CHAZEE".....About 17th Nov.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Cumeria 6,233 J. Mathie 18th Nov.

Lynmar 4,363 "oyd" 16th Dec.

Sueria 6,232 S. Shotton 13th Jan.

Oceano 4,657 F. W. Davies 10th Feb.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

ARROL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Users' Buildings.

Announced 23rd October, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, HULL AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE,"

Captain Tomlinson, will be despatched as above on 26th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL OLRY,"

Captain Privat.

For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI".....Capt. R. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every morning. (Saturday excepted)

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every morning. (Sunday excepted)

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officers by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meal.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

Shipping—Steamer



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, etc., on SATURDAY, the 13th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Macdonald*, 10,112 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Perla*, due in London on 27th December, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

B. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 1st November, 1909.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"WYNERIC,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 20th November, 1909.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1909.

Intimations.

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 8, D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS

& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully

executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kaposi, Robert, Velpeau and other celebrities, is the best remedy for all diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, whether chronic or acute, and is the only one which does not irritate the system.

THERAPION No. 1 is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, whether chronic or acute, and is the only one which does not irritate the system.

THERAPION No. 2 is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, whether chronic or acute, and is the only one which does not irritate the system.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, whether chronic or acute, and is the only one which does not irritate the system.

THERAPION No. 4 is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, whether chronic or acute, and is the only one which does not irritate the system.

THERAPION No. 5 is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, whether chronic or acute, and is the only one which does not irritate the system.

THERAPION No. 6 is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, whether chronic or acute, and is the only one which does not irritate the system.

THERAPION No. 7 is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, whether chronic or acute, and is the only one which does not irritate the system.

THERAPION No. 8 is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, whether chronic or acute, and is the only one which does not irritate the system.

THERAPION No. 9 is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, whether chronic or acute, and is the only one which does not irritate the system.

THERAPION No. 10 is a

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADONKIN & Co. Corrected to noon: later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

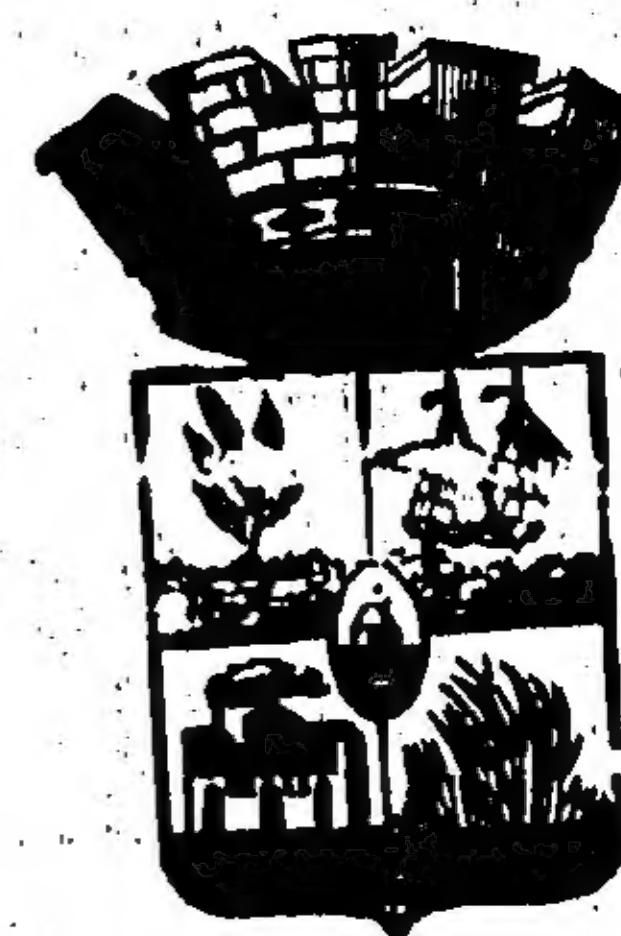
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
ESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT						
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,001,819	{ Interim of 2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/8 = \$21.72	{ \$995 sellers London £90.15/
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$130,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$154,833 \$102,791 \$185,000	none	\$10 for 1908	7 1/2 % \$162 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£14	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 103,747 Tls. 118,477 \$1,000,000	Tls. 150,518	Interim of 7/5 for 1908	5 1/2 % Tls. 105
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$129,848 \$105,849 \$83,809	\$2,454,901	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 % \$84 1/2 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$124,405 \$100,264 \$1,000,000	\$7,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$124 1/2 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$138,668 \$118,802	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$115 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$118,173	\$268,711	\$27 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$375
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$164,638 \$99,667	\$1,018	\$1 for 1906	3 1/2 % \$84 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$150,000 \$107,500 \$119,267 \$122,645	NIL	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 % \$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$150,000 \$107,500 \$119,267 \$122,645	\$21,170	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	7 1/2 % \$31 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £100,000 £40,000 £40,000	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/8 11/16 = 5.154	600 buyers
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000			{ £40,000 £40,000		{ Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for 1/8 1909	71/-
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£68,817	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 1/2 % \$26 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	\$3,121	{ \$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 % \$141
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 % \$151 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$125,893	\$3 for 1907	\$19 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 31 for year ending 31.1.08	Tls. 335
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£11,556	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 1/2 % Tls. 19 buyers
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	7 1/2 % \$74 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$45,000 \$45,000	Dr. \$7,481	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$28,806 \$20,000	\$10,102	None	\$63 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$28,442 \$21,000	\$15,162	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	\$55 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 6,161	Tls. 6,161	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 % Tls. 76 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,257 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 12,828	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 1/2 % Tls. 137 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000 Tls. 4,134 \$24,641	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 % Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$150,000 \$150,000	\$1,000	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$400,000 \$50,000 \$1,000	\$19,272	{ Interim of \$2.20 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	\$14 new b. \$104 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$26,475 \$22,173	\$26,475	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	6 1/2 % \$9 sellers
Hempshy, Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$42,161	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	5 1/2 % \$30 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$1,000	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,280,045 Tls. 300,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$44 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$1,000	\$1,000	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 % Tls. 146 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8,800	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	5 1/2 % \$6 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$20,000	\$9,552	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 1/2 % Tls. 92
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000	Tls. 6,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	Tls. 112
Loan-koong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$800,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	Tls. 460
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 35,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1908	
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	18/6	18/6	{ £1,500 £1,500	£648	15 % per share for 1908	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$1,000	NIL	\$1.20 or 1908	9 1/2 % \$12 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$1,000	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	\$5.50 buyers
Do. do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$500,000 \$1,000	\$61,138	50 cents for 1908	8 1/2 % \$9 1/2 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,000	\$3,407	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	8 1/2 % \$16 1/2 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$300,000 \$1,000	\$1,800	Interim of 3 cents for account 1909	10 1/2 % \$12 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000	\$3,755	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 1/2 % \$22 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$1,000	\$3,755	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 1/2 % \$22 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$1,000	\$5,195	\$1 and bonus 30 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 1/2 % \$20 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$1,000	\$7,616	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 1/2 % \$20 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$1,000	\$8,790	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 % Tls. 750 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 57,914	Tls. 116,082	{ Third quarterly of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1909	6 1/2 % \$13
Park Tramways Company, Limited	85,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$850,000 \$1,000	\$2,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	3 1/2 % \$14
Park Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$1,000	\$2,204	80 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	3 1/2 % \$14 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$1,000	\$15,640	None	3 1/2 % \$14 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,800 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 107 1/2 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$8 1/2	\$8 1/2	{ \$51,000 \$1,000	Dr. \$56,602	None	5 1/2 % \$23 1/2 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$1,000	\$238	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 % \$10 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$1,000	\$72	60 cents for year ending 31.12.05	5 1/2 % \$12 1/2 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$100,000 \$1,000	\$34	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2 % \$8 sellers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	92,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$920,000 \$1,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. for 1908	6 1/2 % \$3 1/2 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 \$1,000	\$731	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	2/-	2/-	{ \$3,000,000 \$1,000	none	Interim of 2 1/2 % for account 1909	15 1/2 %
Balgonville Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$12	\$10	{ \$240,000 \$1,000	\$11,205	20 % interim for 1909	500 buyers
Cambridge Rubber Estate, Limited	32,000	£1	£1	{ £32,000 \$1,000	none	2 1/2 for 1909	\$50
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co.	110,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 \$1,000	£2,220	None	\$56
Golconda Malay Rubber Co.	80,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 \$1,000	none	None	\$66
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co. (fully paid)	28,454	£1	£1	{ £28,454 \$1,000	£8,784	7 1/2 % interim for 1909	nominal 3/5 buyers
do. do. (contributory)	23,546	£1	£1	{ £23,546 \$1,000	none	None	nominal
Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Tin & Co.	18,000	£1	£1	{ £18,000 \$1,000	none	None	nominal
do. do. B Share	18,000	£1	£1	{ £18,000 \$1,000	none	None	nominal
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	18,000	£1	£1	{ £18,000 \$1,000	none	None	nominal
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	18,000	£1	£1	{ £18,000 \$1,000	£1,810	1 % for year ending 30.6.08	nominal 90/6 buyers
do. do. (7% pref.)	18,000	£1	£1	{ £18,000 \$1,000	£1,810	Interim of 40 % = 9d. for account 1909	nominal 23/6
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	£1	£1	{ £22,500 \$1,000	none	{ 7 % for year 1908 15 % for year ending 31.12.08	nominal 82/6 sellers
do. do. (8% pref.)	2,500	£1	£1	{ £2,500 \$1,000	£6,722	None	nominal
Ledbury Rubber Estate Limited	6,000	£1	£1	{ £6,000 \$1,000	none	None	nominal
do. do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	{ £40,000 \$1,000	none	None	nominal
Saga Rubber Company, Limited	20,000	£1	£1	{ £20,000 \$1,000	none	None	nominal
Sandcroft Rubber Company	1,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$1,000	\$1,275	Interim of 30 % for 1909	nominal 24/- buyers
Sekong Rubber Company, Limited	80,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 \$1,000	none	None	nominal
Shelford Rubber Estate Limited	65,000	£1	£1	{ £65,000 \$1,000	£836	5 % for 1908	nominal 20/- buyers
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 \$1,000	none	None	nominal \$320 sellers
Sungei Choh. Rubber Estate Company, Limited	45,000	£1	£1	{ £45,000 \$1,000	none	None	nominal
Sungei Kapar Rubber Company	110,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 \$1,000	£3,448	8 1/2 % interim for 1909	nominal 27/-

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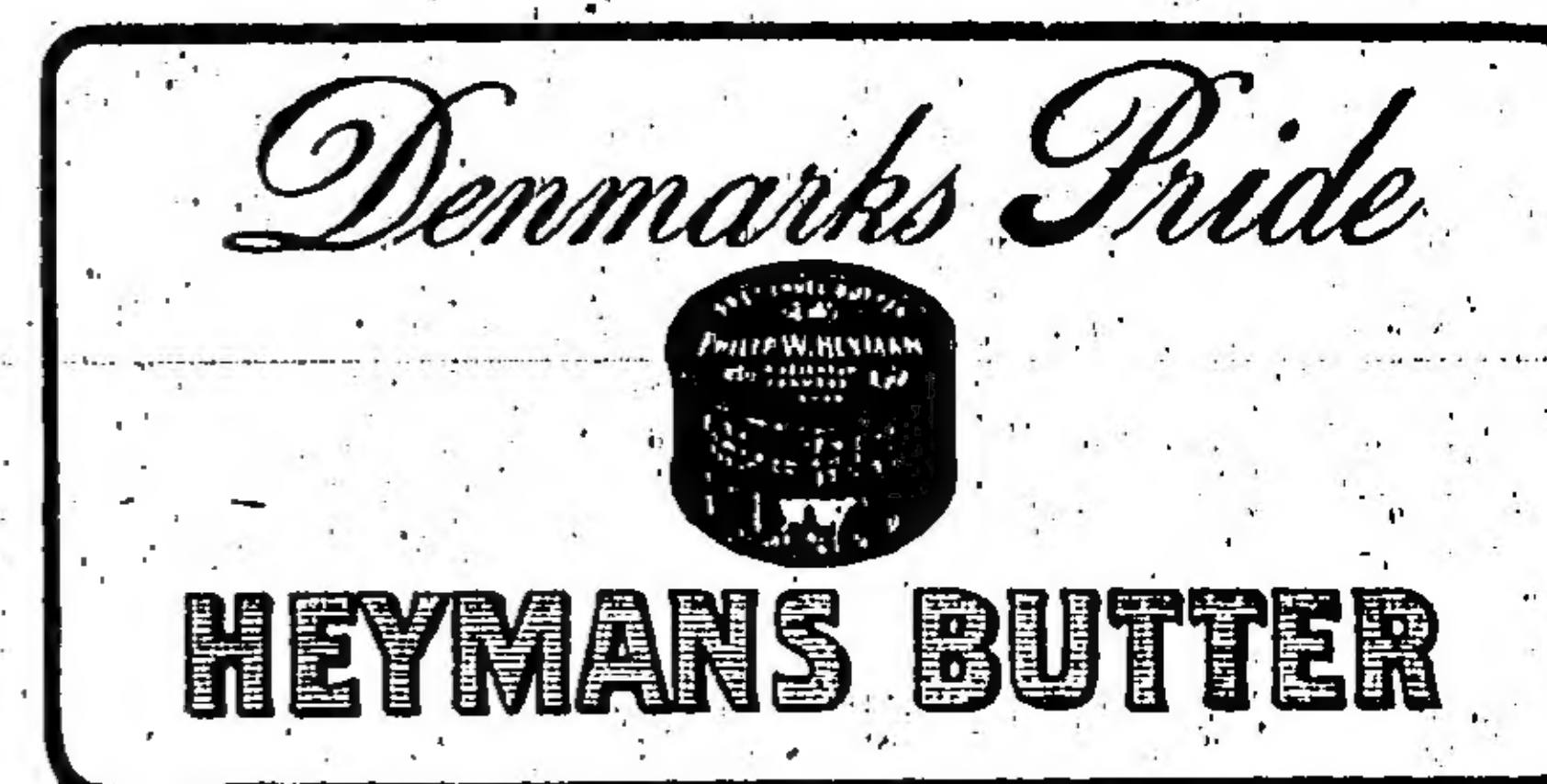
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